

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY.  
Moderate trades and fair weather.

SUGAR—96° Centrifugals, 3.695.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1903.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## CANDIDATES FOR COUNTY PLACE TO BE NAMED LATER

### The Home Rule Convention Closes With Call for Maui's Gathering Alone.

### Finances Are Organized and Many Points of Policy Discussed by Delegates—Platform of Party Contains Many Planks.

With the adoption of a declaration of principles and the sounding of notes of campaign oratory the Home Rule convention of 1903 was closed yesterday afternoon, the delegates leaving to the care of President Kalauokalani the calling of the conventions for the various counties for the naming of the candidates for the several offices.

The principal work of the convention yesterday was to leave undisturbed the action re-electing the members of the executive committee, and as well the making of a plan for the securing control of the Kuokoa Home Rule, which newspaper has been the organ of the party. It was the almost unanimous opinion of the delegates that there should be such an organ and the only question at issue was the securing of funds for the taking over of control of the paper. It was reported that the paper could be secured by the payment of its debts, amounting to \$2,000, and as well it was suggested that there was something due the men who had managed it, for it was shown that J. M. Poepeo had acted as editor for eight months, and Charles Notley for the same period had been manager, but neither had received a cent of salary.

On motion of Makekau, of Lahaina, it was decided that stock should be sold at the rate of \$1 a share, every Home Ruler in the islands being requested to subscribe, for the purpose of taking over the paper, and as well of providing for the unpaid bills to the working force. The total of the amount which it is hoped to raise will be placed at \$4000, which will give the organ a working fund as well. While Poepeo is the editor of the journal the name of George Markham stands at its head and it was decided that this should remain unchanged until such time as the changes had been provided for by the payment of the debt, and the taking over of the paper, when arrangements could be made for management and editing. One delegate tried to have it ordered that none but Home Rulers might buy stock, but he was voted down.

A number of minor changes in the constitution were made, one, an attempt to strike out of the document the names of the two societies from which it sprung, the Kalaiala and the Aloha Aina, being voted down by a large minority.

#### DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

The platform of the party was introduced at this stage, and was adopted as read by the chairman of the committee, being in full as follows:

(1) The Home Rulers of the Territory of Hawaii in convention assembled renew their allegiance to the principles of their party and congratulate the people of the Territory of Hawaii that through the efforts of this party and its settled, persistent and determined opposition to those who would establish in this Territory a rule of corporate and class wealth the people are at last assured a small measure of HOME RULE. The seed is planted; the wedge has entered and this party and its supporters will not rest content until it shall have rendered American institutions, just, equal and beneficent—the safeguard of liberty and the embodiment of the best thought and highest purposes of patriotic citizens—a reality in the Territory of Hawaii.

(2) We denounce the present Territorial Administration as selfish, biased, corrupt, wasteful, extravagant and vicious, bent upon perpetuating its own power and control of public affairs, unmindful of the wishes of the people whose servants they are, and

defiant of the Constitution and laws which they have solemnly sworn to maintain. We charge them with appointing to high official positions carrying exorbitant salaries, pliable inexperienced and incompetent persons; with parceling out the public domain in princely tracts to favored individuals, with the intent that the same be held in trust for great corporations, in flagrant violation of the letter and spirit of the Organic Act; with using the public funds with which to defray the expenses of its emissaries and lobbyists to and at Washington for the purpose of preserving the statu quo of the Oligarchy, concealing its frauds and disappointing the wishes and aspirations of the great mass of the people of this Territory. And we call attention to the fact that the acts as well as the policy of the present Territorial administration was roundly condemned in toto by the three Republican United States Senators who recently visited Hawaii as a Sub-Committee of the United States Senate, and made a detailed and exhaustive investigation of all of its conditions to wit, Hon. John H. Mitchell of Oregon, Hon. Addison G. Foster of Washington, Hon. Jos. R. Burton of Kansas.

#### WANT TO EMBRACE ALL VOTERS.

(3) We appeal to the conscience and manhood of the voters of this Territory to join us in our effort to effectually restrict the power of an administration which is dishonored at home, and discredited abroad, and which possesses neither aim nor end other than its own aggrandizement. And we cordially invite all citizens without reference to race, creed or class to unite with us so that we may have in this Territory a government of laws and not of men, a government of equal rights, opportunities and privileges under which the voice of the humblest citizen may be heard and respected.

(4) We declare ourselves in favor of the most liberal forms of county and municipal government and we solemnly pledge ourselves to omit no endeavor to secure those forms of government which are "instinctive with the American," and regarded as a part of his birth right.

(5) We declare ourselves in favor of the repeal of the law which requires the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to make a biennial report to the Legislature, which law affords that official a pretext for intermeddling in politics and matters of legislation entirely beyond the scope of a proper report.

(6) We condemn the passage of a law by the last Legislature authorizing two or more corporations to form co-partnerships, and we charge that said law was devised for the purpose of enabling corporations to evade that just and sensible prohibition in the Organic Act against the holding of more than one thousand acres of land by a corporation; and we charge further that said law is directly contrary to the laws of Congress and opposed to the policy of enlightened states, as witnessed by recent and almost universal legislation aimed at corporate association and combination. And we call upon the Congress of the United States to immediately repeal said law.

#### DENOUNCE THE LEGISLATURE.

(7) We denounce the appropriations made by the last Legislature for the pay of public officials and for other purposes as extravagant and wasteful to the point of recklessness, wholly out of proportion to the value of the services which said officials are called upon to perform, finding no warrant in the almost bankrupt condition of this Territory and not justified by the necessities of the situation. And for the same reason we denounce the passage of the so-called "Loan Bill" and we do hereby beseech the President of the United States to make a careful and critical investigation of the necessity for such a bill before giving his approval to any of the bonds which it is proposed to issue thereunder.

(8) We denounce the attempt that is being made by the supporters of existing conditions in this Territory to raise race issues, and we charge that such attempt is being made for the sole purpose of misleading the people of the United States and of creating a sentiment abroad prejudicial to the Hawaiian people. The entire history of the Hawaiian race for more than half a century affords abundant testimony of the fact that the Hawaiians

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## TRUCE TO ARGUMENT IN THE MAGOON CASE

### Wyllie Davis and Respondent Both Display Phenomenal Memories—Rigid Cross-Examination of Magoon by Bench and Bar.

J. A. Magoon's case was submitted without argument at the close of the defense about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Respondent was asked by Chief Justice Frear how much time he desired for arguing his case. He answered that he had no desire to make any argument, but would submit his case on the testimonial. Attorney General Andrews then stated that he also would submit the case for the Territory without argument.

The Court then announced that the trial of George A. Davis would begin at 10 o'clock this morning and forthwith adjourned for the day.

Besides admissions on both sides to save time, the only testimony on the second day of the Magoon trial was that of R. Wyllie Davis for the prosecution and J. A. Magoon on his own behalf. One predominant feature was common to the evidence of both these witnesses. This was lack of memory of facts and incidents with which they might reasonably have been expected to be exhaustively familiar, not only with regard to the interest of the witnesses but the simplicity of the subjects. More remarkable still, the haziness of recollection was denser, in many instances of both witnesses, the nearer the relation was to the happening.

Proceedings were resumed at 1:30 p. m. from the previous afternoon.

## CLOSE OF CASE FOR PROSECUTION

Attorney-General Andrews asked if Mr. Magoon would admit that, in addition to the \$4000 stated in the information, he also received \$387.50 from Mr. Sumner, being money borrowed by R. W. Davis, and \$113.35 for expenses of the Robert-Sumner trial.

Mr. Magoon was ready to admit the facts as stated, but with an explanation regarding the first additional sum. This was made up of a number of separate items of sums he had advanced to R. W. Davis on account of the maintenance of his uncle, John K. Sumner, while his estate was hung up in litigation.

#### WYLLIE DAVIS CALLED.

R. W. Davis, sworn—Received from J. A. Magoon, the total sum of \$387.50; reads items making up amount with dates of each; John K. Sumner lived with mother of witness during Robert-Sumner trial. Witness identified receipt of Magoon for \$4000, but gave date of payment as July 26, though the date on the receipt Mr. Andrews showed was July 28. Witness proceeded to explain that his uncle gave him a check for \$6000, which he cashed at the First National Bank to pay expenses such as taxes, water rates, etc. When he went back home he had \$4000 left. Later he ascertained that \$2000 of this amount had disappeared and asked his uncle about it. Sumner told him he had settled with Magoon for his fee.

#### ANOTHER \$2000 MISSING.

Afterward he went to the First National Bank with his uncle, when Mr. Cooper, the cashier, asked for a deposit check for \$38.00. As witness thought there should have been \$40,000 left in bank he again sought an explanation from his uncle, who told him he had paid Magoon \$4000. At some he talked with Sumner about a receipt, the upshot of the conversation being that they went to Magoon's office for a receipt. His uncle had previously searched for a receipt in the house, making witness think that he had obtained one when the money was paid. Right there and then, at Magoon's office, Magoon signed a receipt in full for the \$4000.

#### QUESTIONED BY COURT.

Justice Perry—In your talk with Magoon was there anything said by him about a prior receipt?

Witness—Magoon said he had put it in a book for Sumner. Magoon started a book and after that we took it home. To Justice Galbraith—I think it was about a week after the money was paid that we got the receipt; did not look particularly at the date; was more anxious to look at the amount, \$4000, and to see if it was for payment in full. Yes, I looked in Sumner's book; the entry is there, \$4000; there are two entries in the book, \$2000 in one place

—I may be mistaken, the book will show.

Mr. Andrews asked witness to bring the book to court.

#### THE MONEY ADVANCED.

Cross-examined—I came to you (Magoon) and told you we were short of money, there was no knowing when there would be a decision of the court and it was pretty hard, we had nothing to live on. Mean myself, my mother and my uncle; yes, I spoke about paying the servant; my uncle agreed to pay the money back; I had told him he needn't pay the money, because the bill was against me, but my uncle said he would pay it.

#### UNCLE'S BOOK.

Witness was very much mixed about entries in his uncle's book. He thought there were \$2000 in one place and \$2000 in another, and started at half a dozen different points to whip up recollections. When Mr. Magoon asked him if it was not all guesswork he was going upon, he did not affirm or deny the innuendo but referred everything to "the book." Finally, he assented to Mr. Magoon's version of the conversation about the receipt, yet still thought he had held another conversation on the matter.

#### CONFUSION OF DATES.

Witness could not fix the day he went with Sumner to ask for the receipt. He thought it was July 26 until Mr. Magoon told him that was Sunday last. At length he assented to the suggestion that it was Thursday of last week.

Q.—Did I object in any way to giving a receipt?

A.—Well, all I remember is that you said something about it being in a book. Did not remember Mr. Cooper saying anything about a check drawn for Geo. A. Davis.

Q.—When we went to the bank that morning what did Sumner do with his money?

A.—He deposited it.

#### QUESTION DISALLOWED.

Q.—Do you remember a conversation we had in which you said Sumner was perfectly satisfied and if I had asked \$5000 he would have paid it?

A.—(After long hesitation.) Yes, I think I remember the conversation.

Mr. Andrews objected to the next question as implying what witness thought of the payment of \$4000. He considered the opinion of witness on the value of an attorney's services immaterial. Witness was not an expert.

Witness—Talked at mother's house with Sumner about the payment, when he said he was satisfied; don't think he said he would have paid you \$5000 if you had asked.

Mr. Magoon—What occasion had you for telling me that Sumner would have been willing to pay me \$5000?

Mr. Andrews renewed his objection and the court disallowed the question.

#### HOW MONEY WENT.

In answer to Justice Galbraith, wit-

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## THERE WILL BE NO ORIENTAL WAR THIS SEASON

### Transport Dix Goes Ashore in Japan With Philippine St. Louis Fair Exhibits.

### All Quiet Among the Escaped California Convicts—Russia Scrutinizes Passports of Travelers.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

LONDON, July 29.—It is reported that Russia has made important concessions to Japan, the United States and Great Britain, as a result of which there will be no war this winter.

## TRANSPORT DIX ASHORE.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The transport Dix with Philippine exhibits for the St. Louis fair is ashore on Japan. She was floated Saturday and will be docked at Araga. Repairs will take forty days.

The transport Dix, originally a very fine steamer, but greatly improved after being purchased by the government for use as a transport, has an interesting history. In 1901, as the freight steamer Samoa, the name of the Dix at that time, the government purchased her. She was then comparatively new, having been built at Sunderland, England, in 1892. She is registered as 4507 tons but can carry 9,600 tons dead weight. The Dix, as the Samoa, had been engaged in the East Indian trade. She had no passenger accommodations but on one occasion carried 3,000 Mohammedan pilgrims from Jeddah to Java. The length of the Dix is 465 feet, with a beam of fifty-two and one-half feet, and a depth of thirty-six feet, and a speed of about ten knots an hour. The steamer is of steel and has steel decks.

Although ashore the Dix was probably in no perilous position as she has a double bottom and seven watertight bulkheads separate her into eight different compartments.

The Dix is in command of Captain Hopkins and is carrying about 500 tons of the Philippine exhibit for the St. Louis World's Fair.

## ANGLO-CHINESE TREATY.

PEKING, July 29.—The Anglo-Chinese Commercial treaty has been ratified.

## RUSSIA'S PRECAUTIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The United States has been notified that Russia will vize passports only at San Francisco, Chicago and New York, and will closely scrutinize travelers.

## THE FUGITIVE CONVICTS.

PLACERVILLE, Cal., July 29.—The fugitive convicts are believed to be in the vicinity of Greenwood. All is quiet today.

## WILL ANNUAL FAIR BE HELD?

The Board of Agriculture will probably discuss plans for the annual agricultural fair at a meeting to be held in the near future. Last year the fair was held in July at the same time as the Merchants' exposition, but up to date no plans for the annual event are announced.

July was picked upon last year as the month in which the best display could be made of agricultural products and if the fair is to be held at all it will have to be very soon. There is an appropriation of \$1250 for "Agricultural Display and Exhibits" for the six months ending January 1st, 1904, and no fair is held within the next five months it will have to go over another year.

"I am heartily in favor and sympathy with the small farmer movement," said Supt. Cooper yesterday, "and I am anxious to encourage agriculture all I can. If a fair will help I am in favor of it. Just at present I have been so engaged with the St. Louis fair exhibit that I have had no time to look into our own fair. The matter will be discussed probably at an early meeting of the Board of Agriculture. I am somewhat of a small farmer myself. I grow all we eat at home."